

WEST Search History

DATE: Sunday, May 10, 2009

Set Name Query
side by side

Hit Count Set Name
result set

DB=USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPL,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

	((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILlettia(W) FERRUGINEA OR BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) and (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	1	L3
L2	((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILL ETTIA (W) FERRUGINEA OR BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) and (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	1	L2
L1	((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILL ETTIA (W) FERRUGINEA OR BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) AND (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.**

1. US 20020004075 A1. New compositions comprising solvent extracts of plants obtained from Glinus, Ruta, Hagenia, or Millettia species, useful for treating e.g. cancer, HIV, diabetes, Parkinson's disease, tuberculosis or viral or fungal infections. YIGZAW, T Z. A61K035/78.

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)

Terms	Documents
((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILL ETTIA (W) FERRUGINEA OR BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) and (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	1

[Previous Page](#)[Next Page](#)

1 FILE CROPUS
37 FILES SEARCHED...
1 FILE IFIPAT
1 FILE PASCAL
1 FILE USPATFULL
1 FILE WPIDS
1 FILE WPINDEX

7 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 67 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1 QUE MILLETTIA FERRUGINEA AND (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS)

=> file hits
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL
ENTRY SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 2.20 2.41

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:58:28 ON 21 MAY 2003
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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:58:28 ON 21 MAY 2003
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=> s l1
L2 6 L1

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3 2 DUP REM L2 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWER '1' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWER '2' FROM FILE IFIPAT

=> d ti bib hit ab 1-2

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 2
TI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of Milletia ferruginea (Hochest)
Baker against Sitophilus zeamais (Motsch.)
AN 2002:162961 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200162961
TI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of Milletia ferruginea (Hochest)
Baker against Sitophilus zeamais (Motsch.)
AU Bekele, J. (1)
CS (1) Department of Biology, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa:
biology.aau@telecom.net.et Ethiopia
SO International Journal of Pest Management, (January March, 2002) Vol. 48,
No. 1, pp. 29-32. print.

ISSN: 0967-0874.

DT Article
LA English
AB The toxicity potential of different plant parts of *M. ferruginea* (Hochest) Baker was tested against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.) in maize seeds and on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark **extracts** prepared using different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder **extracts** were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone **extract** was the most toxic **extract** and with the dose-response bioassay, LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production).
IT Major Concepts
 Economic Entomology; Pest Assessment Control and Management; Pesticides
IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 bark; leaves; pods
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 rotenone: toxin; solvent **extracts**
ORGN Super Taxa
 Coleoptera: Insecta, Arthropoda, Invertebrata, Animalia; Gramineae:
 Monocotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae; Leguminosae:
 Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae
ORGN Organism Name
 Millettia ferruginea [birbira] (Leguminosae);
 Sitophilus zeamis [maize weevil] (Coleoptera): pest; maize (Gramineae):
 grain crop, seed
ORGN Organism Superterms
 Angiosperms; Animals; Arthropods; Dicots; Insects; Invertebrates;
 Monocots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants
AB The toxicity potential of different plant parts of *M. ferruginea* (Hochest) Baker was tested against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.) in maize seeds and on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark **extracts** prepared using different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder **extracts** were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone **extract** was the most toxic **extract** and with the dose-response bioassay, LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production).
L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2003 IFI DUPLICATE 1
TI ANTI-CANCER **EXTRACTS** AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND
METHODS; SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF MATERIAL FROM *GLINUS LOTOIDES*, *RUTA*
CHALEPENSIS, *HAGENIA ABYSSINICA*, AND/OR **MILLETTIA**
FERRUGINEA
AN 10060568 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
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METHODS; SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF MATERIAL FROM *GLINUS LOTOIDES*, *RUTA*
CHALEPENSIS, *HAGENIA ABYSSINICA*, AND/OR **MILLETTIA**
FERRUGINEA
INF YIGZAW; TESFAYE ZERIHUN, CHATTANOOGA, TN, US
IN YIGZAW TESFAYE ZERIHUN
PAF Unassigned
PA Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (68000)
AG TESFAYE Z. YIGSAW, 631 GLASTONBURY RD., NASHVILLE, TN, 37217, US
PI US 2002004075 A1 20020110
AI US 1999-442256 19991117
FI US 2002004075 20020110
DT Utility; Patent Application - First Publication
FS CHEMICAL
APPLICATION

CLMN 1

GI 20 Figure(s).

FIG. 1: depicts photomicrographs of MDA-435 cells treated with an organic solvent **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica*. 1A represents the control. 1B represents a higher concentration (between 0.10-0.0125%) of *Hagenia abyssinica* **extract**. 1C represents a medium concentration (between 0.0062-0.0016%) of *Hagenia abyssinica* **extract**. 1D represents a lower concentration (between 0.0008-0.0004%) of *Hagenia abyssinica* **extract**.

FIG. 2: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with different concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* (CAM-MsWM).

FIG. 3: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating B16-F1 cells with different concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* (CAM-MsWM).

FIG. 4: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MCF-7 cells with different concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* (CAM-MsWM).

FIG. 5: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating PC-3 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* (CAM MsWM).

FIG. 6: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of an acetone **extract** of *Ruta chalepensis* (CAM-ANQZ).

FIG. 7: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a methanol **extract** of *Ruta chalepensis* (CAM-ANQZ).

FIG. 8: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a mixture of a methanol **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* and an acetone **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* (CAM-MsWM).

FIG. 9: depicts photomicrographs of MDA-435 cells treated with an **extract** of *Millettia ferruginea* prepared using a cell medium extractant. 9A represents the control. 9B and 9C represent a higher concentration (0.1-0.0125%) of the *Millettia ferruginea* **extract**, while 9D represents a lower concentration (0.0008 to 0.0004%).

FIG. 10: represents a graph of the results of treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Millettia ferruginea* **extract** (CAM-YING).

FIG. 11: represents a graph of the results of treating B16-F1 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Millettia ferruginea* **extract** (CAM-YING).

FIG. 12: represents a graph of the results of treating MCF-7 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Millettia ferruginea* **extract** (CAM-YING).

FIG. 13: represents a graph of the results of treating PC-3 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Millettia ferruginea* **extract** (CAM-YING).

FIG. 14: depicts photomicrographs of the effects of treating MDA435 cells with an organic solvent **extract** of *Ruta chalepensis*. 14A depicts the dense cell mass of the control. 14B and 14C depict the effect of differing concentrations of *Ruta chalepensis* **extract** on the cells, with 14B representing a higher concentration (between about 0.1-0.0125%) of the **extract**, and 14C representing a middle concentration (between about 0.0062-0.0016%).

FIG. 15: represents a graph of the results of treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Ruta chalepensis* **extract** (CAM-ANQZ).

FIG. 16: represents a graph of the results of treating B16-F1 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Ruta chalepensis* **extract** (CAM-ANQZ).

FIG. 17A and 17B: represent graphs of the results of treating MCF-7 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Ruta chalepensis*

extract (CAM-ANQZ).

FIG. 18: represents a graph of the results of treating PC-3 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Ruta chalepensis*
extract (CAM-ANQZ).

FIG. 19: depicts photomicrographs of the effects of treating MDA435 cells with a cell medium **extract** of *Glinus lotoides*. 19A depicts the control. 19B-D depicts the effect of varying concentrations of *Glinus lotoides* **extract** on cancer cell growth. 19B and 19C represent the effect of higher concentrations (0.10.0125%) of the *Glinus lotoides* **extract**. 19D represents the effect of a lower concentration (0.0008 to about 0.0004%) of the *Glinus lotoides* **extract**.

FIG. 20: represents a graph of the results obtained with treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of *Glinus lotoides* (MsWM-CAMY-3T).

TI ANTI-CANCER **EXTRACTS** AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS; SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF

CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI

TI Proximate analysis and antibacterial activity of **Glinus lotoides** Linn.

AN 2000:129229 CABA

DN 20000314092

TI Proximate analysis and antibacterial activity of **Glinus lotoides** Linn

AU Samia Rashid; Shahid Aqeel; Mohammad Ashraf

CS Biochemistry Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Islamia University, Bahawalpur, Pakistan.

SO Hamdard Medicus, (1999) Vol. 42, No. 4, pp. 37-39. 11 ref.

ISSN: 0250-7196

DT Journal

LA English

TI Proximate analysis and antibacterial activity of **Glinus lotoides** Linn.

AB This paper reports the biochemical analysis and antibacterial activity of some **extracts** of *G. lotoides*. Biochemical studies revealed a composition of: 2.4% carbohydrates (1.8% reducing and 0.6% non-reducing); 1.12% N; 7% proteins; and mineral contents (ppm) of Na (210), K (350), Ca (222), Mg (1035), Cu (1.24), Zn (1.24), Mn (11.92) and Fe (4.88).

Ethanol, **ether** and aqueous plant **extracts** did not show activity against *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*.

CT carbohydrates; crude protein; iron; minerals; manganese; plant **extracts**; zinc; medicinal plants

ST *Glinus lotoides*; *Glinus*

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ISSN: 0250-7196

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File

EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 EI SEVEN LTD. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action of the phloroglucinol derivatives of kosins for *Hagenia abyssinica*

AN 92352287 EMBASE

DN 1992352287

TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action of the phloroglucinol derivatives of kosins for *Hagenia abyssinica*

AU Woldemariam T Z; Fell A F; Linley P A; Smith M C; Phillips R M

CS Pharmaceutical Analysis Research Group, School of Pharmacy, University of Bradford, Bradford BD9 4JH, United Kingdom

SO Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis, (1992) 10 8 (555-560).

ISSN: 0731-7085 CODEN: JPBAAD

CY United Kingdom

DT Journal, Article

FS 016 Cancer

052 Toxicology

030 Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index

LA English

SL English

AB The kosins are phloroglucinol derivatives

Hagenia abyssinica (Rosaceae) and were found to have possible cytotoxic activity in vitro and in vivo against a panel of three transplantable murine adenocarcinomas. The characteristics and morphology (MAC) of the colony formation were observed in vitro in MAC 387 cells following 1, 3, 6 and 24 h exposure to all Kosins (alpha-kosin, kosotoxin and protokosin). The kosins (kosotoxin and protokosin) were cytotoxic against MAC tumour cells in vitro and were subjected to preliminary toxicity studies in mice. The toxicity up to 200 mg kg⁻¹ orally and was found to be toxic in excess of 50 mg kg⁻¹ (i.p.). A single dose of 100 mg kg⁻¹ was lethal for 100% of the animals.

TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action of the phloroglucinol derivatives of kosins for *Hagenia abyssinica*

AB The kosins are phloroglucinol derivatives

Hagenia abyssinica (Rosaceae) and were found to have possible cytotoxic activity in vitro and in vivo against a panel of three transplantable murine adenocarcinomas of the colon of varying growth characteristics and morphology (MAC). The colony formation were observed in vitro in MAC 387 cells following 1, 3, 6 and 24 h exposure to all kosins (alpha-kosin, kosotoxin and protokosin). The kosins were also found to be cytotoxic against MAC tumour cells in vitro in some cases. Kosotoxin was found to be toxic at doses in excess of 50 mg kg⁻¹ (i.p.). A single dose of 100 mg kg⁻¹ was lethal for 100% of the animals.

isolated from female flowers of

Hagenia

against a panel of three

colon of varying growth

Significant reductions in

colon following 1, 3, 6 and 24 h

Kosotoxin and

protokosin were also found to be

in some cases. Kosotoxin was

It showed no observable

toxicity up to doses in

mg kg⁻¹ (i.p.) was

isolated from female flowers of

Hagenia abyssinica

possible cytotoxic activity in vitro and in vivo against a panel of three transplantable murine adenocarcinomas of the colon of varying growth characteristics and morphology (MAC). Significant reductions in colony formation were observed in vitro in MAC 387 cells following 1, 3, 6 and 24 h exposure to all kosins (alpha-kosin, kosotoxin and protokosin). The kosins (kosotoxin and protokosin) were cytotoxic against MAC tumour cells in vitro in some cases. Kosotoxin was found to be toxic at doses in excess of 50 mg kg⁻¹ (i.p.). A single dose of 100 mg kg⁻¹ was lethal for 100% of the animals.

CABA COPYRIGHT 1991 CINA
TI Antispasmodic effect of Hagenia abyssinica
AN 83:13053 CABA
DN 830315347
TI Antispasmodic effect of Hagenia abyssinica
AU Arragie, M.; Wittenberg, H.; Müller, H.
CS Martin Luther Universität Halle Wittenberg, DDR 402 Halle,
German
Democratiz Republic
SO Planta Medica, 1984, 11, No. 4, pp. 240-241. 9 ref.
ISSN: 0032-0142
DT Journal
LA English
AB A water extract of the pale flowers from Ethiopian plants
was
used.
TI Antispasmodic effect of Hagenia abyssinica.
AB A water extract of the pale flowers from Ethiopian
plants was
used.
ORGN Hagenia abyssinica

CABA COPYRIGHT C 1971 CAB

TI Europe's discovery of the Egyptian taenicide - kosso.
AN 30:59042 CAB
DN 300365451
TI Europe's discovery of the Egyptian taenicide - kosso
AU Pankhurst, R.
CS London Sch. of Econmics & Political Sc., Univ. of London,
UK.
SO Medical History, 1970, Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 297-313.
ISSN: 0025-7713

DT Journal

LA English

AB The history of the introduction of kosso derived from the flowers and seeds of Hagenia abyssinica into Europe is related. This taenicide which contains kosotoxin, related to filicic acid, as an active ingredient was eventually abandoned since it often failed to expel the scolex.

AB The history of the introduction of kosso derived from the flowers and seeds of Hagenia abyssinica into Europe is related.

This taenicide which contains kosotoxin, related to filicic acid, as an active ingredient was eventually abandoned since it often failed to expel the scolex.

ST kosso Hagenia abyssinica

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TI THE UTILITY OF "38" LEAVES COMPARED TO B16 MELANOMA AND COLON CARCINOMA

38 FOR IN VITRO SCREENING OF PLANT EXTRACTS

AU 92:91:42 NATRAHERT

DN T149:3

TI THE UTILITY OF "38" LEAVES COMPARED TO B16 MELANOMA AND COLON CARCINOMA

38 FOR IN VITRO SCREENING OF PLANT EXTRACTS

AU SUFFNESS M; ABBOTT B; HAN J W; WOJNOWICZ E; SPJUT R

CS NATURE PROD BRANCH, NIH, NIH, Bethesda MD 20892 USA

SD PHYTOTHER RES 1989; 3: 111-115. 1997.

DT Research paper

LA ENGLISH

CHC 147416

TI THE UTILITY OF "38" LEAVES COMPARED TO B16 MELANOMA AND COLON CARCINOMA 38 FOR IN VITRO SCREENING OF PLANT EXTRACTS

ORGN Class: PILOT Family: APOCYNACEAE Genus: HAGENIA

Species: ABYSSINICA

Organism part: DRIED LEAVES PLANT

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): IN VITRO Classification (CC): CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY

Extract type: PLANT EXTRACT

Dosage of extraction: 100.0 MG per ml CULTURE; ED50: >M100 MCG per ml

Pathological system: MCF-7

Qualitative results: SENSITIVE

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): IN VITRO Classification (CC):

ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

Extract type: PLANT EXTRACT

Dosage of extraction: 100.0 MG per KG

Pathological system: B16 MELANOMA

Qualitative results: SENSITIVE

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): IN VITRO Classification (CC):

ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

Extract type: PLANT EXTRACT

Dosage of extraction: 100.0 MG per KG

Pathological system: COLON CANCER

Qualitative results: SENSITIVE

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): IN VITRO Classification (CC):

ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

Extract type: PLANT EXTRACT

Dosage of extraction: 100.0 MG per KG

Pathological system: COLON CANCER

Qualitative results: SENSITIVE

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): IN VITRO Classification (CC): TOXIC EFFECT (GENERAL)

Extract type: PLANT EXTRACT

Dosage of extraction: 100.0 MG per KG

Pathological system: COLON CANCER

Qualitative results: SENSITIVE

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): IN VITRO Classification (CC):

ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

Extract type: ETI
Dose: 100.0 MG per KG
Pathology: MA-B16
Qualitative result: ACTIVE

TYPE OF STUDY: ST1
Classification (CC):
ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

Extract type: ETI
Dose: 400.0 MG per KG
Pathology: MA-B16
Qualitative result: ACTIVE

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TI PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS IN
NINETEEN MARKETS IN

ETHIOPIA: USE PATTERN AND HEALTH ASPECTS
AN 9.1.79354 NAPRALERT
DN T90357
TI PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS IN
NINETEEN MARKETS IN
ETHIOPIA: USE PATTERN AND HEALTH ASPECTS
AU KLOOS H; TEK E B; YEHAIYAHU W; JOSEF A; LEMMA A
CS INST PATHOBIO L; ADDIS ABBABA UNIV; ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIA
SO ETHIOPIAN MED JOURNAL 1983
DT Journal; (Ethiomedical) 1983
LA ENGLISH
CHC 3132
OFGN Class: DICOT Family: EUPHORBIACEAE Genus: ***HAGENIA***
Species:

ABYSSINIA

Common name(s): EUPH

Organism part(s): FL WHEAT

Geographic area(s): ETHIOPIA; AFN

TYPE OF STUDY: STU : P. IN RE. Classification (CC):

ANTIMALARIAL

ACTIVITY

Extract type: H2O

Dosage information: 1000; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USE AS AN ANTIMALARIAL.

TYPE OF STUDY: STU : P. IN RE. Classification (CC):

LAXATIVE EFFECT

Extract type: H2O

Dosage information: 1000; HUMAN (PREGNANT)

Comment(s): USE AS A LAXATIVE IN CHILDBIRTH.

TYPE OF STUDY: STU : P. IN RE. Classification (CC):

ASCARICIDAL ACTIVITY

Extract type: H2O

Dosage information: 1000; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USE AS AN ASCARICIDE; SOAK FLOWERS IN WATER
OR BEER

INNATE: DRINK THE NEXT MORNING.

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TI MEDICINAL PLANTS OF EAST AFRICA IN EAST AFR LITERATURE BUREAU,
NAIROBI
AN 92.32733 NAPRALR
DN K04594
TI MEDICINAL PLANTS OF EAST AFRICA IN EAST AFR LITERATURE BUREAU,
NAIROBI
AU KOKWARO JO
CS DEPT BOTANY, NAIROBI UNIV, NAIROBI KENYA
SO BOOK (1976).
DT Journal: (Ethnomedical paper)
CHC 127204

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ROSACEAE Genus: HAGENIA Species:
ABYSSINICA

Common name(s): KAMONDE; MUTERI; MWAAANGA; MUJOGAJOGA

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ROSACEAE Genus: ***HAGENIA*** Species:
ABYSSINICA

Organism part: ROOT

Geographic area (GT): EAST AFRICA, AF

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): ANTIMALARIAL
ACTIVITY

Extract type: HOT LIQUID

Dosage Information: ORAL, HUMAN, ADULT

Comment(s): USE: AGAINST MALARIA. A ROOT COOKED WITH MEAT AND THE
SOUP DRUNK

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ROSACEAE Genus: ***HAGENIA*** Species:
ABYSSINICA

Subspecies: SEX FEM AL

Common name(s): MUNTERI; MUJOGAJOGA; KAMONDE; MWAAANGA

Organism part: INFLORESCENCE

Geographic area (GT): EAST AFRICA, AF

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): TAENIFUGE ACTIVITY

Extract type: ISOTERIC PANOL-H2 1:1 EXT

Dosage Information: ORAL, HUMAN, ADULT

Comment(s): USE: FOR TAPEWORM INFESTATIONS

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TI - Evaluation of the anti-tumour action and the toxicity of kosins for

AN 92352287 EMBASSY

DN 1992352287

TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action and toxic side effects of kosins for

AU Woldemariam T.Z., ¹ & V.F. Linley P.A., Gibby M.C., Phillips R.M.

CS Pharmaceutical Analysis Research Group, School of Pharmacy, University of Bradford, Bradford BD9 4JL, United Kingdom

SO Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis, (1992) 10:8 (555-560).

ISSN: 0731-7085 COLEÇÃO IPBADA

CY United Kingdom

DT_Journal_Article

ES-016 - Cancer

052 Toxicology

030 Pharmacology

037 Dr

LA English

SL English

AB The kossins are phloroglucinol derivatives isolated from female flowers of ***Hagenia abyssinica*** (Rosaceae) and were named for

possible cytotoxic activity in vitro and in transplantable murine *alpha*-fetoproteinomas. Characteristics and morphology (MAC six) colony formation were observed in vitro 6 and 24 h exposure to all α -osins (α -alpha protokosin). The α -osin (α -kosotoxin and α -cytotoxin against MAC tumour cells in vitro subjected to preliminary toxicity studies. The toxicity up to 200 mg kg⁻¹ orally and was in excess of 50 mg kg⁻¹ (i.p.). A single dose of 100 mg kg⁻¹ was lethal for 100% of the animals.

T1. Evaluation of the anti-tumour action and the toxicity of kosins for

Hagenia abyssinica

AB. The ketins are phloroglucinol derivatives.

Hagenia abyssinica (Rosaceae) and were *in vivo* against a panel of three transplantable growth characteristics and morphology (MT formation were observed *in vitro* in MAC 1 cell lines). All kosins (alpha-kosin, k-sot toxin and protokosin) were also found to be cytotoxic against MAC 1 tumour cells *in vitro* and *in vivo*. It was subjected to preliminary toxicity studies at 100 mg kg⁻¹ orally and was found to be toxic at 100 mg kg⁻¹ (i.p.) was lethal for 100% of the animals for possible cytotoxic activity *in vitro* and in three adenocarcinomas of the colon of varying (stem). Significant reductions in colony formation following 1, 3, 6 and 24 h exposure to (i.v.). The kosins (kosotoxin and protokosin) MAC tumour cells *in vivo* in some cases. Kosotoxin and protokosin showed no observable toxicity up to 200 mg kg⁻¹ (i.p.). A single dose of 100 mg kg⁻¹ was lethal for 100% of the animals.

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TI PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS IN
NINETEEN MARKETS IN TRUSTEES, U. IL.
AN ETHIOPIA: USE PATTERNS AND MEDICINAL PLANTS IN
92:79354 NAPRALERT
DN T00357
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KLOOS H; TEKLE A; M. HALEMI
CS INST PATHOBOL, ADDIS ABABA
SO ETHIOPIAN MED J 1978; 10: 1-12.
DT Journal; (Ethnomedical
LA ENGLISH
CHC 8332
ORGN Class: DICOT Family: FAM Genus: ***HAGENIA***
Species:

AEYSSINICA

Common name(s): KONSO

Organism part: FLOWERS

Geographic area (GT): ETHIOPIA

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLK

ANTIMALARIAL

ACTIVITY

Extract type: HLP

Usage Information:

Comments(s): USEFUL FOR

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLK

LAXATIVE EFFECT

Extract type: HLP

Usage Information:

Comments(s): USEFUL FOR

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLK

ASCARICIDAL ACTIVITY

Extract type: HLP

Usage Information:

Comments(s): USEFUL FOR

OR BEEF

Comments(s): DRINK THE NEXT MORNING.

TRUSTEES, U. IL.

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SO International Journal of Pest Management, (January March, 2002) Vol. 48,
No. 1, pp. 29-32. print.
ISSN: 0967-0874.

BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

TI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of *Milletia ferruginea* (Hochest)
Baker against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch).

AN 2002:162961 BIOSIS

DN PREV200200162961

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Baker against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch).

AU Bekele, J. (1)

CS (i) Department of Biology, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa:
biology.aau@telecom.net.et Ethiopia

SO International Journal of Pest Management, (January March, 2002) Vol. 48,
No. 1, pp. 29-32. print.

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DT Article

LA English

AB The toxicity potential of different plant parts of *M. ferruginea* (Hochest)
Baker was tested against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.) in maize seeds and
on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark extracts prepared using
different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of
applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder extracts
were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone extract
was the most toxic extract and with the dose-response bioassay,
LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity
of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w
to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant
reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production).

IT Major Concepts

Economic Entomology; Pest Assessment Control and Management; Pesticides

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms

bark; leaves; pods

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

rotenone; toxin; solvent extracts

ORGN Super Taxa

Coleoptera: Insecta. Arthropoda, Invertebrata, Animalia; Gramineae:

Monocotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta. Plantae; Leguminosae:

Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae

ORGN Organism Name

Milletia ferruginea [birbira] (Leguminosae);

Sitophilus zeamis [maize weevil] (Coleoptera): pest; maize (Gramineae):

grain crop, seed

ORGN Organism Superterms

Angiosperms; Animals; Arthropods; Dicots; Insects; Invertebrates;

Monocots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants

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TI Phytochemical investigation of **Glinus lotoides** growing in Egypt.

AN 1999:463580 BIOSIS

DN PRHV199900463580

TI Phytochemical investigation of **Glinus lotoides** growing in Egypt.

AU El Sayed, M. Mohamed (1)

CS (1) Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry, Theodor Bilharz Research Institute, Giza Egypt

SO Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, (1997) Vol. 38, No. 4-6, pp. 377-390.

ISSN: 0301-5068.

DT Article

LA English

SL Arabic; English

TI Phytochemical investigation of **Glinus lotoides** growing in Egypt.

AB PHYTOCHEMICAL investigation of **Glinus lotoides** (Family Molluginaceae) led to the isolation and identification of beta-amyrin, campesterol, alpha- spinasterol, beta-sitosterol and lupeol from the unsaponifiable fraction of the petroleum **ether extract**. From the chloroform **extract**, three prenylisoflavones named 5,7,2', 4'-tetrahydroxy- 6- (3,3, - dimethylallyl) isoflavone; 5,7,4' - trihydroxy - 6,3' -di-(3,3 - dimethylallyl) isoflavone and 5,7,2',4' - tetrahydroxy- 6,3' -di-(3,3- dimethylallyl) isoflavone were isolated. Also, the ethyl acetate **extract** afforded three flavonoid glycosides; apigenin-7-O- glucoside; isovitexin and luteolin-7-O- glucoside. The identification of the isolated compounds was established through spectral analysis as well as by direct comparison with reference materials. GLC of the methylated fatty acids revealed the presence of 22 fatty acids.

ORGN Super Taxa

Aizoaceae: Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae

ORGN Organism Name

Glinus lotoides (Aizoaceae): antihelminthic agent

ORGN Organism Superterms

Angiosperms; Dicots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants

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